THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

Vol. XIII., N°. 646. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1862. Price, Taels 15 ₩ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

In the Estate of General Ward, *deceased.*

THE Undersigned having been appointed to act as Administrator in the Estate of the late General Ward, requests that all parties indebted to, or having claims against the same, will communicate with him without delay.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.
tf Shanghai, 22nd November, 1862.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles James Fox, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to pay the Amounts due, by them, and all persons having Claims against the said Estate, are requested to forward their Accounts, to the Undersigned, on or before the *First day of August,* 1862.

JAMIESON ELLES,
AND. S. DIXSON,
Executors.
tf Hongkong, 30th January, 1862.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

A *Steamer of the largest size, of the Messageries Impériales,* will leave Hongkong for Suez, connecting with Marseilles, on or about the 20th of December. She touches at Saigon, Singapore, Galle and Aden, carrying passengers and cargo without change, through to Suez.

Plans of the ship can be seen, and Passage or Freight engaged at the office of the Agents.

Freight will be taken deliverable in London or at any port on the route.

A steamer of the Company will shortly connect this port with the main line from Hongkong.

Insurance under the Company's open policies can be effected at low rates of premium by application to the Undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Provisional Agents.
tf Shanghai, November 28th, 1862

CHINA AND JAPAN
(Coast and River)
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Limited.

CAPITAL £300,000.

First issue, £150,000 *in* 15,000 *Shares of* £10 *each.*

(5,000 of which Shares will be Reserved for China.)

Deposit 5*s.* per share on Application, and 15*s.* per share on Allotment.—Calls not to exceed £2.10*s.* each per Share at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Undersigned, who have been appointed Agents in China and Japan.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.,
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1862.

TOWING.
The Powerful Tow-Boat
"MARTIN WHITE,"

is now prepared to tow in the Woosung and Yang-tsze Rivers.

For further information, apply to
WARD & Co.,
or to the CAPTAIN, *on board.*

Orders left at Messrs. Fogg & Co., punctually attended to.

tf Shanghai, 20th June, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. C. H. Angel *in our Firm has ceased.*

WHEELOCK & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st November, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have established myself as *Broker and General Commission Agent* at this port under the style of Angel & Co.

C. H. ANGEL.
Office next door to Messrs. Howard & Co.,
Barrier Road.
tf Shanghai, November 29th, 1862.

NOTICE.
Chinkiang, 22nd *November,* 1862.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself as *Commission Agent* at the above Port.

tf W KENNETH.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. Joseph Isaac Reuben *in our Firm* ceased on the 5th day of August last.

MOSES & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th Nov., 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. EZRA MOSES was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 5th of August last.

MOSES & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th November, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE *Undersigned has this day established* himself at this Port as a *General Commission Agent,* under the style of Cowie & Co.

GEO. J. W. COWIE.
高易行 *Kow-yih Hong,*
nearly opposite Dr. Bell's Residence,
in Fuchau Road.
tf Shanghai, 18th Nov., 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Hongkong Firm at Shanghai, as SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE KEEPERS and AUCTIONEERS, on the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Reimer & Co., Corner of Park Lane and Bund.

THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 19th June, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Charles William Gribble in the Firm of Gribble & Whitfield ceased on this date.

GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD.
Shanghai, 31st October, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business of Messrs. Gribble & Whitfield, *Civil Engineers & Architects* will for the present be carried on by the Undersigned.

GEORGE WHITFIELD,
Civil Engineer & Architect.
tf Shanghai, 1st November, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Augustus Fogg in our Firm ceased on the 1st of August last.

OVERWEG & Co.,
tf Shanghai, 25th October, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself as *Public Tea Inspector* at this port, Fuchau Road, next door to Messrs. Watson & Co.'s Hong.

HUGH INNES.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector,* hitherto conducted by Mr. John Blain, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. J. TRUELSEN has this day been admitted a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the Firm of J. BOHSTEDT & Co.

J. BOHSTEDT.
tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1862.

NTOICE.

MR. Thomas Lancaster Larken and Mr. James Milisch were admitted partners in our Firm on the 1st instant.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
3ja Fuchau, 20th May, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to give notice that they have opened a Branch of their Business at Shanghai, which will be conducted by Mr. George Stanford, who will sign for the Firm per procuration.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf Hongkong, July 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned is this day closed; the outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. Edward H. Duus.

N. DUUS & Co.
tf Hongkong, February, 28th 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. Charles William Matthew Hudson is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. William Grant Gordon has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

MACKELLAR & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Merchant* at this port.

R. B. DAVIES.
tf Hankow, 1st May, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the style of Robert Francis & Co.

R. FRANCIS.
H. G. HOLLINGWORTH.
tf Kiukiang, 2nd June, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this port as *Tea Inspector and Commission Agent.*

ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE.
16my Kiukiang. 3d March, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as General Commission Agent *under the Style of* KNIGHT & Co.

FRANCIS P. KNIGHT.
Newchwang (Yingtsze),
tf 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES AUGUSTUS WILD has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st July last.

GILMAN & Co.
tf China, 24th November, 1862

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. L. N. Hitchcock in our Firm terminated on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. William Neilson, was admitted a partner on the 1st instant.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf China, 8th July, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE *Interest and Responsibility of* Mr. Thomas David Neave *in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. Robert Brand and Mr. Randal Humpston Chambers are admitted Partners in our Firm *from the 1st of January.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf China, 14th June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. Theodor Probst has this day been authorized to sign our Firm.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
20ma China, 20th September 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Augustine Heard *in our Firm ceased* on the 31st of May 1862, and Mr. George Farley Heard and Mr. Robert Inglis Fearon are this day admitted Partners therein.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf China, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. James L. Glover has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by us at this Port will in future be conducted by Messrs. Glover & Co.

per pro. BLAIN, TATE & Co.,
Edw. Harrison.
17ja Nagasaki, 1st October, 1862.

MR. EDWARD HARRISON is this day admitted a partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.
17ja Nagasaki, 1st October, 1862

NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a Partnership and established a Firm at this port, under the style of Hughes, Willgoss & Co., as *Merchants & Agents.*

JOHN HUGHES.
HENRY WILLGOSS.
2fe Kanagawa, 1st July, 1862.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent.
46, Lime Street,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

COMPTON AND READ,
Commission Merchants.
No. 7, Frederick's Place,
Old Jewry,
LONDON.
E. C.

INSURANCES.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION OF TAELS.

In 200 Shares of 5,000 Tls. each.

PRINCIPAL office at Shanghai, where the affairs of the Company will be managed by a *Salaried Secretary, under the control of the* Board of Directors.

DIRECTORS:

W. H. Vacher, Esq., (of Messrs. Gilman & Co.) *Chairman*
W. Thorburn, Esq., (of Messrs. Jarvie, Thorburn & Co.)
H. H. Wiggins, Esq., (Agent Commercial Bank of India.)
A. Brand, Esq., (of Messrs. Smith, Kennedy & Co.)
A. Campbell, Esq., (of Messrs. Fletcher & Co.)

Agencies are about to be established at the principal Ports of China, and Japan, also in India and London.

The Company will shortly be prepared to issue at Shanghai, and at their various Agencies, Policies covering Marine Risks, which will be payable sixty days after proof of loss, either in China, India, or London.

I. JOSEPHS,
Secretary pro. tem.
tf. Shanghai, 11th November, 1862.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE Undersigned, having been chosen Secretaries and Agents of this Association are prepared to issue Policies upon marine risks at current rates of premium.

Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fuchau and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured of each year, at the close of each current year, fifteen per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, divided *pro rata* to the amount of premiums paid by each Police holder.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf Shanghai, November 1st, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the *extent of* Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tien-tsin,

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies by first-class vessels *from* Shanghai to any Port or Ports in the United Kingdom, also by steamers to Ports on the Coast of China, India, Australia, and Europe. Payable in London.

ROTHWELL, LOVE & Co.
31de Shanghai, 20th August, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE *Undersigned have been authorised to* Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE

THE Undersigned are appointed Agents at Hankow for the above Office, and are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms upon Steamers.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf Hankow, 30th September, 1862.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at *Hankow* for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual erms.

SHAW, RIPLEY & Co.
tf Hankow, 17th July, 1852.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Society, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks at the usual rates of the Local Offices.

T. KROES & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Assurances on *First Class Lives for the term of life or for a* shorter period either with or without participation in the profits.

Participating Class.—The Whole of the Profits of this Branch are divisible amongst the assured in terms of the Act of Incorporation.

For Prospectus and Terms, apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appoined Agents for the above-named Company, and are prepared to grant Policies upon Marine Risks to an extent of $47,000 upon any one risk, and upon Specie per Steamer to an extent of $90,000.

Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Bangkok, Singapore, Java, Penang, Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle (*Australia*).

ADRIAN & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 9th April, 1862.

NOTICE.
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $47,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $90,000 by Steamer.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
19ap Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1862.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now authorized to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at the Port of *Hankow,* and on terms similar to those now existing here.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th February, 1862.

NOTICE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company	Assets, $1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	" $1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company......	" $1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China *for the above-mentioned Insurance* Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Bombay, and Calcutta.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandise in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum;* ½ *per cent for* 3 *months,* and ¾ *per cent for* 6 *months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

ALLIANCE MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Office, are prepared to grant Policies on first-class Vessels from Shanghai to any port in the United Kingdom, payable in London.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 27th December, 1861.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th October, 1861.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. Russell Phipps & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tf Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such,* and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the *rate of* ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum,* and to the extent of £10,000 *on each separate building.*

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part *on the contents.*

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until *the premium* be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow,* Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
Eastern Marine Insce. Compy.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,— on one risk, as under:

1. On Buildings or on their contents.
2. On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NEW A. VERTIS MENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore carried on at this Port by Wright & Co., *General Storekeepers and Auctioneers*, will from this date be conducted by the Undersigned under the name and Firm of RICHARD GREENLAW & Co.

RICHARD GREENLAW.
Ningpo, Dec. 1st, 1862.

WITH reference to the above, Mr. J. C. WATSON is authorized to sign the name of our Firm per procuration, and for all Business connected with our Auction Sales Room, we hold ourselves responsible for the signature of Mr. HENRY BIRCH, our Auctioneer.

RICHARD GREENLAW & Co.
tf Ningpo, Dec. 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned at this Port, as *General Commission Agent*, will hereafter be conducted under the style of J. S. HUDSON & Co.

J. S. HUDSON.
13ma Ningpo, 13th December, 1862.

Wm. DATO & Co.
have just landed ex P. & O. Steamer,

A Choice assortment of London made Jewellery, consisting of Bracelets, Brooches Ear-rings, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, Guards, Albert Chains, &c.; &c.

Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders of elegant shapes, also, Best Turkish Tobacco.

Paris and London made fancy Goods suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents.

10ja Shanghai, 13th December, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCK

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE—DIVINE SERVICE will be held in Union Chapel, London Mission, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—The AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHAPEL Hongque. Services on Sunday at 11 A.M. and 8 P.M.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...Oct	10	Hankow............Dec.	7
Hongkong, ...Nov.	25	Nagasaki...........Dec.	3
Tientsin..........Dec.	5	Kanagawa, ...Dec.	6

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong .. Aug. 11 } Received via Marseilles,
Shanghai .. „ 3 } Sept. 22

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS

taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

December	*Ending 12th Dec. 1862.*		*Ending 12th Dec. 1861*	
6.—	*Max* 50	*Min.* 40	*Max.* 57	*Min.* 44
7.—	„ 49	„ 40	„ 57	„ 38
8.—	„ 50	„ 43	„ 49	„ 41
9.—	„ 52	„ 44	„ 55	„ 41
10 —	„ 54	„ 49	„ 58	„ 48
11.—	„ 57	„ 49	„ 58	„ 42
12.—	„ 62	„ 41	„ 53	„ 39

OPIUM.

December	*Malwa* New Tls Old Tls.	*Patna* New Tls Old Tls.
6.	550	515
8.	625 a 630	610
9.	625 a 630	610
10.	625 a 630	610
11.	625 a 630	605
12.	630	605

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED—Dec 10th, *B. I. Harriman*, (Br. bq.), from Newcastle; 11th, *Greiff*; 12th, *Ayrshire Lass*, (Br str.), from Ningpo; 12th, *Rona*, (Br. str.), from Hankow; 12th, *Gazelle*, (Br. str.), from Hankow; 12th, *Waratah*, (Br. str), from Ningpo; 12 h, *Kiang-se*, (Am. str.), from Hankow.

DEPARTED.—Dec. 12th, *San Juan*, (Ham. bq.), for Amoy; 12th, *Jeanne & Joseph*, (Br. bg.), for Nagasaki; 12th, *Caprera*, (Br. s.), for Hongkong; 12th, *Clio* (Br. bg'tin), for Taiwan; 12th, *Stella Maris*, (Dut. bg.), for Nagasaki; 12th, *General Michiels*, (Dut. bq.); 12th, *Argus*, (Br. str.), for Chefoo; 12th, *Payson*, (Am. str.), for Ningpo; *Washington*, (Am. str.), for Kinkiang; *Bogatyr*, (H I.R.M.S.) for Hongkong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per str. *Argus*, from Chefoo, Messrs. E. Waller, and Krouss. Per str. *Fire Dart*, from Hankow, Messrs. McDonall, and J. Jebb Per str. *Lee-min*, from Yokohama, Mr. O. R. Keele, Madame Andrinés. Per str. *Contest*, from Tientsin Le Prince Frederic de Layn, Messrs. Wittgenstein, J. Livingston, and G. Eug. Simon.

DEPARTED.—Per str. *Cadiz*, for Hongkong. Messrs. Q. D. Heywood, H. Wiggins, Ensl.n Poole, Leigey and H. G. Farr. Per str. *Poyang* for Hankow, Mr. Julius Reiss

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
CHIN KIANG, *28th November*, 1862,

British Steamer running on the Yang-tsze are no longer required to report at Silver Island.

THOS. ADKINS,
Vice-Consul in Charge.
3ja

BRITISH CONSULATE,
SHANGHAE, *9th December*, 1862.

THE undersigned has received instructions from H. M.'s Minister at Peking to publish the following Regulations for the Port of Tamsuy, Formosa, for general information.

JOHN MARKHAM,
H. M.'s Vice-Consul in Charge.

PORT REGULATION.

1.—British vessels are to hoist their colours on entering the harbour.

2.—British vessels are to anchor with the limits defined by the Custom ouse.

3.—British vessels are to observe the Custom House Regulations.

4.—Masters of British vessels will deposit their Ship's Papers, copy of Manifest, &c., within 24 hours of the arrival of the vessel, unless Sunday or a public holiday intervene.

5.—Liberty to land is not to be given to sailors without permission from the Consul previously obtained. The master and vessel will be held responsible for the conduct of the men whilst on shore.

6.—No guns to be fired in the harbour without permission from the Consul.

7.—No eating house, or boarding house to be opened by a British subject, without a written license from the Consul.

8.—Masters of British ships are required to give a certificate to the pilots employed by them, with a view to a system of licenses being hereafter established. Such certificates to give the name and appearance of the Pilot, with a true account of his proficiency.

9.—No mud or other ballast to be thrown overboard in harbour.

Penalty for breach of any of the above Regulations not to exceed One hundred Dollars, unless otherwise provided for by treaty, to be leviable by the officer in charge of the British Consulate.

GEO. C. P. BRAUNE,
Officiating Vice-Consul.
British Consulate,
Tamsuy, 1st Sept., 1862.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the Mail for Europe is appointed to leave on Wednesday, the 24th instant.

THE London Mail of 27th Oct, due in Hongkong on the 11th December, and here on the 18th. It was received last year on the 21st December per *Pekin*.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI SATURDAY DECEMBER 13 1862.

WINTER has not yet clad the plains of this province with his snowy mantle, or the crisp frost hardened the humid earth. The season has set in unusually mild, with heavy and continued rains, which have to a certain extent, impeded the progress of our forces in reconnoitring the country around the environs of Shanghai, lately in possession of the Taipings. Nevertheless General Staveley and his gallant troops have done good service during the past week in making a military survey of the thirty mile circuit around this place, in a westerly direction. During the progress of the expedition the soldiers beheld scenes of distress and misery in the villages and towns on the outkirts of the circumscribed boundary, from the desolating presence of the Taipings, that beggar description. In another part of our columns is an account of the wretchedness seen among the inhabitants, but it furnishes only a faint idea of their misery and starvation, where, like the beasts of the field they have been obliged to sustain life by devouring grass. Every one with whom we have conversed who were witnesses of the facts, give the same account of the continued scene of horrors through which they were obliged to march; and all agree in stating that to describe them, it would be more difficult to convey a conception of the reality than to exaggerate. What will become of these poor creatures, who are chiefly women and children, when the rigours of Winter set in, it is not difficult to determine. If no succour in the shape of rice reaches them, the snow will be their winding-sheet, and the frost will stiffen them in death. If there is a chance of relieving them, through the action of our consular authorities upon the Chinese officials, now is the time to stretch forth the hand of benevolence.

Now, also, is the time to prepare for a vigorous onslaught against the Taipings, who have brought this flourishing province into such a state of desolation and distress. When the hard ground and the bracing air will facilitate military operations by the close of the year, then, should all the available foreign and native forces within the boundary, march on to the next strongholds of the enemy, until they fly for safety to the capital of Taipingdom, there to be subdued or driven from the province. That the current of events is tending towards such a consummation, we have every reason to believe; and it is only for obvious reasons that we refrain from giving any details.

In entertaining the probability of an effectual blow being struck at the root of the Taiping rebellion, with the means at the disposal of the allies and the Imperial Government, we may be supposed to hold utopian views. With all due deference to men of greater experience in China than we lay claim to, there are grounds for concluding that the time is close at hand when the Taiping serpent may not only be scotched, but mortally wounded in its abiding place at Nanking. The devastation committed by the insurgents in an around that city, is now recoiling on themselves, and the grim spectre of famine is thinning their ranks. The recent reverses they have met in their encounters with the disciplined Chinese forces, have materially weakened their strength of fighting men; and the Ward Corps has attained, by their continued successes, a moral as well as physical prestige over their enemies, second only to that in which the allied force is held. Now, therefore, is the occasion to aid the native troops in a winter campaign through the western districts of this province, by Soochow on to Nanking.

It has been the constant theme of Taiping sympathisers among foreigners, and others who waver in opinion between the rights of the contending parties, that the rebels are so powerful from numerical strength alone, that it is next to an impossibility for the rebellion to be crushed in its growth, and therefore, foreign nations should recognise them as a second power in this overgrown empire. We believe that their numerical strength, in actual *bona fide* Taipings, has all along been immensely exaggerated, and that at the present time the number of fighting men and chiefs is considerably less than it was last year, in consequence of death, not only in warfare, but from cholera and the fatal diseases which have prevailed during the past summer. Under these circumstances, should the Imperial army of disciplined men and irregulars be properly led by competent officers, with a foreign contingent to support them in case of a reverse, in all probability they will conquer every rebel stronghold between this and Nanking; ultimately recapture that city, and take prisoner the Tien Wang himself.

While advocating a vigorous policy, in following up the successes recently obtained by the combined native and foreign armies, by a direct attack upon the head quarters of the Taipings, we would at the same time counsel the conquerors to shew mercy to the rebels who fall into their hands. Without attempting to argue the point of the Tien-Wang's antecedents, or the political or social effects of the movement he has inaugurated, we would strong urge, as a matter of expediency, irrespective of humane considerations, that success should be tempered by mercy, in granting a general amnesty as the speediest, and, in all probability for years to come, the only effectual mode of restoring this distracted province to such a state of tranquillity as will resucitate industry, and let agriculture and commerce, now almost extinct, once more spring forth. This merciful policy should form an important item in all future political conventions between the Imperial Government and the Foreign powers whose interests lead them in aiding to suppress the Taiping Rebellion.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FIELD FORCE.

IN our daily issue of the 5th instant we reported that a field force, consisting of three companies of the 31st Regt.; three companies of the 2nd Belooch battalion, a detachment of Royal Artillery, with one hundred disciplined Chinese gunners, four mountain howitzers, and two 5½ inch mortars, accompanied by 300 of the Commissariat Coolie corps, making in all about 900 men of the British force, had marched on the morning of the 30th November from Shanghai; the precise object of the expedition, not having at the time transpired, it being, as will be obvious to our readers, desirable that the movements of the troops, under present circumstances, should not be a matter of publicity for days previous—such not unfrequently being calculated to defeat the end in view. We now learn that the force was not organized to attack any rebels in the environs of Shanghai, but to enable the staff of Royal Engineers accompanying it, to make a regular survey of the country on the outskirts of the thirty-mile boundary. From the maze of creeks and ditches intersecting this locality, such a survey being absolutely necessary, for the General to have a correct idea of his positions in the field, as not much dependence can be placed in the Chinese maps. In any future operations that may occur, the plans of the district surveyed will materially facilitate military operations.

The column on leaving Shanghai, was under the command of Colonel Hough of the Beloochees, and it reached Lookohong—a ruined and depopulated village about twelve miles distant—the same day. On the 1st December the country in the vicinity of Lo-tien was reconnoitred, where General Staveley joined, and took command of the force, including a French contingent that had arrived from Woosung. Heavy rains detained the troops here until the morning of the 3rd, when they marched for Kahding six miles to the westward—the roads being heavy and transport effected with difficulty. At Kading the force put up for the night inside the city, which is now as complete a mass of ruins as Naziang, showing that the Imperialists are not much better than the Taipings in preserving the places from whence the inhabitants have been driven during the rebellion. On the 4th the force moved on to a ruined town four miles in a northly direction from Kahding, named Ludong. From thence a mounted party rode down to Lee-ho, a town at the mouth of a creek of the same name opening into the Yangtsze. Here they communicated with some Gun-boats stationed at the entrance to the creek, which sailed round from Shanghai by the river. Another party advanced with the surveying staff two miles to the north of Lu-dong towards Lu-tu-chow. There an outpost of the rebels was found in position, who fired a few shots at them. As the object of the expedition was to survey, and not to bring on a collision, the party which consisted of thirty men of the 31st, retired on Ludong. Here they remained during the night, and the whole force returned on the 5th in the direction of Kahding, where they halted outside the West gate.

Brigadier-general Staveley left the force at this stage of their operations, returning to Shanghai in time to forward dispatches by the English Mail, which left on the morning of the 7th. Lieutenant-Colonel Hough now resumed the command, and the force proceeded due west for about four miles, when they reached the town of Wy-kon-sin, where they halted for the night. This is a beautifully situated town, intersected by creeks and canals, which are spanned by picturesque stone bridges. Its streets, which shewed evidence of being at one time tenanted by a busy throng of inhabitants, were almost deserted. A few wretched people, chiefly old women and children, still lingered about their desolate homes, and they seemed literally dying for want of sustenance. Numbers of dead lay rotting inside the houses; and in some instances corpses had to be removed to make room for the troops who were quartered in them. A more terrible picture of misery and desolation could not be conceived. It is evident that the inhabitants of these towns bordering on the arbitrary boundary of thirty miles from Shanghai now suffer most from our operations, as they are left to starvation and the fiendish revenge of the Taipings, where the towns are not held by Imperialists. Thus shewing the necessity for the Allies making a vigorous blow at Soochow, and the intervening cities in possession of the rebels.

Throughout the week the expedition progressed without any accident of moment, while the health of the force has been excellent. All the guns, commissariat stores and heavy baggage was conveyed by water, while the troops marched along the banks of the creeks, covering the surveying staff in its arduous duties. Boats were turned into floating hospitals, with purveyors supplies attached, so that they were always at hand to pick up the sick who fell out on the line of march, consequently the cases of sickness that occurred since the expedition left here, have done as well as if they had been in hospital at Shanghai.

From Wy-kon-sin the force returned by Wangdu to Naziang where it halted for the night and marched into Shanghai on the afternoon of the 9th.

The officers who accompanied the expedition are as follows:—31st Regiment Capt. Mitchell, Lieutenants Tibbets and Huxham; Ensign Lambert and Surgeon Rennie; Artillery, Capt. Wortham, Lieutenants Wood and Harrison, and Asst. Surgn. Lougheed; Royal Engineers, Captain Gordon, with Lieutenant Daniel and Ensign Bateman 31st Regt., acting as assistant engineers in the survey; Beloochees, Lieutenant-Colonel Hough, Captain Young; Lieutenants Hogg, Sandwith, Stock, Wood, and Staff-Assist. Surgeon Frazer; Commissariat Coolie Corps; D. A. Commissary General Cooksley, Lieut. Gardiner 31st Regt. and Lieut. Lencock 5th Bombay N.I., Military Purveyors Department, Purveyors Clerk A. Jhilton. Mr. Alabaster acted as interpreter. Captain Jebb 67th, Lieutenant Jebb 31st Regiments, formed the General's Staff Captain Borlase of H.M.S. *Pearl*, also accompanied the expedition.

REVISED REGULATIONS OF TRADE ON THE YANG-TSZE-KIANG.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD"

MR. EDITOR,—As your distant readers cannot be supposed to understand the question of the navigation of the Yangtze-kiang, nor to appreciate the importance of the retrograde step lately taken by the English and American Ministers, it may be useful to state clearly why the community of Shanghai are surprised and disappointed by the "Revised Regulations," to the degree shown by the recent contributions to the press. I propose, therefore, to state as briefly as possible some of the main points of the case.

First then: the Yang-tze-kiang flows for many hundred miles through the richest provinces of China, and the products of an exceedingly active and industrious people, numbering many times the population of Great Britain, can best reach a market from its banks, which present an immense number of points from which native goods can be sent to the treaty ports, and at which foreign merchandise can be conveniently delivered. Between these various points also, a very extensive commerce was formerly carried on, and this commerce, although now paralysed by the rebellion, was likely to increase immensely as soon as steam was thoroughly applied to it. I should waste time and pay a poor compliment to the intelligence of your readers, were I to enlarge upon the advantages to arise from unrestricted commerce on so great a river, or upon the increase of revenue to the Imperial Government which must surely have followed. Suffice it to say, that the gain to all parties concerned must have been enormous.

Now, Mr. Editor, this magnificent domain for the developement of commerce, was supposed to have been once and forever conquered for Free trade, by Lord Elgin in 1858, and the following are some of the grounds upon which this supposition was based.

1st. By the English treaty of 1858, the whole interior of China was opened to foreigners, who were declared to be at liberty to go every where for the purposes of trade, and even to build houses, warehouses, &c. wherever they pleased.

2nd. By a special article of the same treaty (No. 10) it was agreed that "British ships shall have authority to trade upon great River (Yangtze)" and it was moreover agreed that three Ports of Entry should be established upon the river after its waters were freed from the insurgents.

3rd. The establishment of these three Ports of Entry (as provided for in the latter portion of the 10th article of the treaty above alluded to) was not meant to limit foreign trade to these points, but its object was simply to furnish convenient places at which merchandise from without could be entered direct, and from which native products could be cleared direct for foreign places.

This is apparent from the general tone of the treaty, and also from the fact that the 10th article begins in the Chinese version of the treaty with the following words—"on the Long River, *throughout, at every opening*, English merchant vessels may traffic.

It is also apparent from the fact that Lord Elgin speaks of his arrangements for the opening of the river in 1861, as being convenient "for the whole coast trade of the river" which accordingly was left open to foreign ships by the regulations established under his instructions by Sir Harry Parkes, early in that year; and, in order that no portion of the river banks should be even temporarily closed, Admiral Hope followed up the policy of Lord Elgin by a convention with the Chiefs of the Insurgents, providing for the security of commerce, within the regions which were occupied or might afterwards be conquered by them.

Accordingly, foreign vessels traded freely upon the banks of the river, and steamers have brought large quantities of native produce from various points direct to Shanghai, to the great advantage of both foreign and native commerce, inasmuch as the products of several districts cannot be carried to either Hankow, Kiukiang, or Chinkiang without great expense and delay.

These things being once clearly understood, your distant readers, Mr. Editor, will be able to comprehend the recent surprise and disappointment of the community of Shanghai upon the publication of regulations which declared:—that only three points on the river could be visited by foreign vessels and that the loading or unloading of cargo at any other point would be punished by the *confiscation of vessel and cargo*.

We see that these regulations destroy the brilliant prospects which were opened to foreign commerce, by making free the entire trade of the river; we see that native commerce must suffer even more than our own; and we see that the Imperial Revenue must be injured *pari passu* with commerce. We see that all this could have been easily made manifest, even to Chinese ignorance of political economy; and that a farther unanswerable argument could have been found in the fact, that by Admiral Hope's convention with the Insurgents, a large extent of country not in the possession of the Chinese Imperial Government, was actually open to foreign ships. How could this Government—after availing itself of foreign aid against the insurgents,—undertake to expel foreign trade from the territory conquered *from* the insurgents? With what face could they do this, even if the liberty "*to traffic at every opening on the river*," had not been previously given by themselves, and even if the free trade about to be destroyed, could have been prejudical to Chinese interests? And can it be supposed for a moment that they would have insisted upon this fatal measure, had pains been taken to show them that the regulations proposed were not only contrary to the treaty and unjust to foreigners, but also exceedingly injurious to their own revenue and their own people?

I cannot close, Mr. Editor, without calling attention to another very important reason for the dissatisfaction caused by these "Revised Regulations," which is, that by them (even if they be considered as only temporary) is lost the best of all possible opportunities for the general introduction of steam upon the Yang-tsze-kiang. Had this great blessing been brought in during a period of profound tranquillity, while the great river was covered with native junks carrying on in security the commerce of this inner Chinese World, the improvement, great as it would have been, must have proved very far from an unmixed blessing. The native junk trade must have suffered for the general good of commerce, and the immediate evils arising from so great a change might have been too formidable to be suddenly met;—but at this moment the insurrection has either altogether annihilated this native trade, or rendered the small remnant of it too expensive and dangerous to be worth preserving. *Now* then, Mr. Editor, is the time of all times for introducing steam generally upon the river.

It may be said that steam will still be applied to all portions of the river, notwithstanding the regulations—inasmuch as nothing is easier than for the Chinese to buy steamers and navigate them under their own flag. But if this course should be pursued, what will become of the Imperial revenue and of the foreign Custom House, and how much business would be done at the three ports?

Without entering into further particulars, Mr. Editor, your distant readers will now I think perceive that there were many cogent reasons for not adopting regulations at all similar to those recently promulgated; and they will perhaps be astonished when I add that this unwise measure has been taken in the face of strong protests from persons familiar with business, and to effect no good purpose that the public can divine, which might not have been more surely effected by regulations which would have been beneficial and not injurious to Commerce.

I remain,
Your Obedient Servant,
COMMERCE.
Shanghai, December 11th, 1862.

Political Movements in Japan.

(From the Japan Herald of Nov. 22nd.)

The curious enquirer into Japanese political movements is just now very much in the position of one who peeping into the mysterious recesses of a kaleidoscope, sees at every slightest movement of the pretty toy, a combination of the same component varied particles, so different from the last, that it is somewhat puzzling to imagine how they can so readily assume so different an appearance—and what one writes at the present moment in full confidence in its truth, becomes, ere even the ink upon the paper is dry, utterly wanting in that necessary ingredient of news of any worth.

We have at this moment a vivid illustration of this. Three weeks only has elapsed since we gave an account of recent great changes in the constitution of the Japanese Government;—changes of the utmost importance, amounting indeed to a revolution of the most time honored laws and customs of Japan. The Daimios were to be released from their obligation to reside frequently in Yedo; their families were no longer to remain there as hostages;—sumptuary laws as to dress had been enacted—all traffic was to be transferred from the present to the new Tokaido, (running about 10 to 11 miles from and parallel with the present road); and now, behold, this is again changed.

We now hear that the Edict as to the Daimios and their families has either been contermanded entirely or delayed for some two months. The reason of this we have been unable to get at. Some say that it is on account of pressure of the people; for, as we reported, the greatest excitement and indignation prevailed amongst the populace of Yedo on the announcement of changes so ruinous to their interests; others again give other reasons, amongst which, as usual, we find contemplated war with, and driving out of Foreigners.

The Tokaido is not to be changed after all.

We have heard that Stots Bashi, one of the Gosankioh, (of Mito's family) is to go down to Miako very shortly, and that the Tycoon follows soon after. This goes in one measure to confirm in another to contradict, the report alluded to in our *Number of the 25th ultimo*, viz:—that the Tycoon was to visit the Emperor at Miako, and that Stots Bashi was to take his place as Tycoon at Yedo.

Now we learn that the Prince of Kii (Gosankay) stays in Yedo, as Chief Magistrate.

The Tycoon whilst *en-route* will rest at the Mayors' (Honjins) houses or temples—not with the Daimios, as heretofore.

We mentioned a last visit paid by the Tycoon with Etzizen Shoongaku to the Hama Goteng, or sea-side garden, and its destruction as a garden and its formation as a parade and exercise ground for the troops. Formerly, when the Tycoon went abroad all shops and houses on the road were shut, and the doors sealed up by the Yakonins; on this occasion, for the first time, he went like an ordinary Daimio with only about six attendants. It has hitherto for ages been the custom when the Tycoon is about to travel, to break up the old roads and bridges, and entirely to renew them: The majesty of the Tycoon was not allowed to travel over what had before been trodden by less imperial feet.—After he had passed, the roads were again re-made—none should tread where he had trodden:—in the forthcoming progress of the Tycoon all this will be dispensed with, the roads and bridges will be simply repaired. All these—straws as they appear in the current, yet tend to show its course. There can be little doubt that the object of the Regent Etzizen is to bring the Tycoon into disrespect, and to diminish his importance.—Etzizen has issued a notice that any one who desires to express his opinion upon the present state of affairs may do so in writing, and send it to the proper quarter.

On Monday last a grand review was held upon the old artillery ground over the long bridge crossing the river near the temple called Hatchaman (the area of which grounds is computed at about 150 acres) for the entertainment of H. E. the American Minister, General Pruyn, and the Captain and Officers of the U. S. Steam-Ship *Wyoming*. There were present under arms about two thousand men, but of these only eight companies—(of each 100) infantry men, and one company of artillery were under exercise. The infantry were armed with percussion rifled muskets. They had six heavy pieces on the ground—one of them a rifled piece, a 12 lber, all of their own manufacture. Their firing is described as excellent—and their platoon and battalion exercises are well performed.

The Small-pox Epidemic Amongst Sheep in England, and the Probable Disastrous Result of Inoculation as a Preventive Measure.

By every mail from England news is reaching us of the frightful ravages being made among the flocks in certain districts in England by an epidemic resembling small-pox, to which the name variola ovina is given. To arrest the progress of this disease, vain attempts are being made by endeavouring to impart immunity to uncontaminated flocks through the supposed protecting or mitigating influence of inoculation with matter taken from infected sheep; and which would seem to be rather acting as a means of diffusing, than limiting the operation of the morbid poison on which the sheep disease depends. This is an evil serious enough of itself, but there is another one considerably more so, that by any mail we may hear the adoption of; namely, the propagation of the sheep-pox by inoculation amongst the human species under the name of "ovination" in contradistinction to "vaccination;" owing to the undoubted inefficacy of the latter in recent years, to confer protection on those who would seem to be constitutionally predisposed to small-pox. This failure is attributed to degeneration in the character of the vaccine matter now in use, and the renewal of which from its primitive source—the true cow-pox—not being at the present day practicable, the press is teeming with recommendations, that experiments should be made on the human system, with the view of determining, whether or not inoculation with the sheep-pox matter (ovination) will prove an efficient substitute for inoculation with cow-pox matter (vaccination) now believed to have lost its protecting influence.

Some months ago, we presented our readers with a detailed account of an altogether new and most important mode of treating small-pox recently introduced by Dr. Rennie of the 31st Regiment, now principal medical officer in the North of China, and which was a copy of a report prepared by order of Brigadier General Staveley, C B. Commanding the Forces in China, and transmitted by him to the military authorities in England, where the subject is now under investigation. This report also, we observe by a recent mail from Calcutta, has been printed and circulated for the information of the medical department of the Indian Empire, by orders of His Excellency the Governor General.

As the question of the best means of arresting the progress of the small-pox epidemic in the sheep, is at the present time occupying alike the serious attention of the Councils of State, the public and the press, we feel anxious to add our mite from this distant region in aid of so important an end; and if we cannot suggest means for its actual cure, perhaps we may be the means, more forcible than yet has been done, of drawing attention to the serious mischief which there are rational grounds for believing, the measures at present adopted for its mitigation are doing.

Being much struck with the original and very practical views relating to vaccination briefly touched on by Dr. Rennie in his report on small-pox, we have applied to him for any information of a more detailed character, which he might deem it desirable to place before the public in connection with the question generally of vaccination and inoculation: viewing the same laws to regulate their action in the brute, as in the human species. Dr. Rennie has at once responded to our wish, and as the most simple and speedy mode of conveying his views on the subject has placed at our disposal, a copy of an annual report, prepared by him as Surgeon of the 31st Regiment, early this year at Tientsin, for the Army Medical Department in London, from which we are enabled to extract much valuable information bearing directly on the question under consideration. Dr. Rennie, after giving a *precis* of his views in reference to the means he employs of mitigating the severity and averting the danger of small-pox, states—'that the question is one of peculiar interest at the present time; when the medical profession is driven to its wits end to account for the re-appearance of small-pox of recent years with a violence almost equal to what characterised it before the introduction of vaccination, and that every additional year's experience forces the belief upon him that the hopes of its philanthropic inventor are vain and illusory; and that in its turn; as it cycle comes round again, so will small-pox ride triumphant over those whom nature has destined for its assault, despite the protective influence believed to be conferred by vaccination.' Dr. Rennie then goes on to say:—"Having expressed this opinion, it is perhaps as well that I should state some of the grounds on which it is based, and in the first instance, I will endeavour to show the slender foundation in reality, on which the theory of vaccination has from the first rested."

After giving a detailed narrative of the origin and progress of vaccination, Dr. Rennie then enters on what appears to us as a series of unanswerable arguments, *tending to shew the general fallacies* which pervade the doctrine. The article is one of a nature too important to abbreviate, and we therefore quote *in extenso*, that portion of the report which refers to

Vaccination and Inoculation.

Origin of Jennerian Vaccination.

The term Vaccination used prior to the epoch of Jenner.

The practice of Vaccination, as is well known, owes its origin to a popular belief entertained by the milkers in some of the Gloucestershire dairies, that those who contracted on their hands a pustular eruption from the teats of the cows, were in after life secured from attacks of small-pox. To the scientific application of this popular belief, the researches of Jenner were devoted, and a long and philanthropic career spent in diffusing it beyond the limits of the narrow sphere (a single parish in Gloucestershire) in which it had originated. The idea however of propagating the cow pox by inoculation under the name of Vaccination, would appear not to have originated with Jenner, but to have been a matter of experiment and scientific discussion half a century before his attention was directed to it; as it is recorded in the journal of John Byron F. R. S., under date 3rd June, 1725, that—"at a meeting of the Royal Society, Sir Isaac Newton presiding, Dr. Jurin read a case of small-pox, where a girl who had been inoculated, and had been vaccinated, was tried and had them not again, but another [a] boy caught the small-pox from this girl, and had the confluent kind and died." This case occurred in Hanover; the inoculation with the cow's pox matter, being denominated *Vaccination*; constituting the first record, we have of the word having been used in medicine.*

Occurrence which first drew Jenner's attention to the subject.

Discouragement which Jenner received in early life respecting Vaccination.

Jenner's attention was first drawn to this subject sometime about 1765, when he was a youth pursuing his medical education in the house of his master at Sudbury. A young woman came to the house to seek advice, when the subject of small-pox happening to be mentioned in her presence, she casually remarked—"I cannot take that disease for I have had the cow pox." This popular belief made a great impression on Jenner, and in early life while he was a member of a medical society which met at Alveston near Bristol, he was constantly in the habit of bringing forward the reported protective influence of cow-pox—his biographer Dr Barron states—"all his efforts however were ineffectual, his brethren were acquainted with the rumour, but they looked upon it as one of those vague notions from which no accurate or valuable information could be gathered, especially as most of them had met with cases in which those who were supposed to have had cow-pox had subsequently been affected with small-pox." The subject at last became so distasteful to the members of the society, that Jenner was threatened with expulsion, if he continued to press the matter on their notice

Period which elapsed before the subject was investigated by Jenner.

Jenner's experiment on his son.

Jenner does not appear to have commenced to inquire into the actual truth of the traditions respecting cow-pox with which his mind had been so long preoccupied until the year 1775, and he continued the investigation up to March 1792, without making any material progress, beyond satisfying himself that cow-pox was the same poison as small-pox; only that its virulence was modified by its *having passed* through the body of an inferior animal; also that the swine-pox was the same as cow-pox, and that both of these affections were identical with the diseases in the heels of horses known as the "grease."—consequently the three of them modified forms of small pox. The disease in the cow he attributed to contagion from the horse, owing to stablemen being occasionally employed as milkers, but he offered no explanation as to the origin of the eruption in the sow, though from his experiments, he appears to have considered it as much a preventive of small-pox as the matter taken from the cow; because in his memoirs it is stated, that—"In November 1789, he inoculated his eldest son Edward, who was then almost one year and a half old, with swine-pox matter. The progress of the disease seemed similar to that which arises from the insertion of true small-pox matter when the disease is very slight. He sickened on the eight day; a few pustules appeared; they were late and slow in their progress, and small. The matter of true small-pox was carefully inserted into his arms *at five or six different periods without the slightest inflammation being excited in the part*. Two years afterwards; namely, on the 7th of April 1791, small-pox matter was again inserted by two small incisions through the skin. Six days afterwards erysipelas attacked the surrounding parts, and extended up to the shoulders, and then gradually disappeared."

Repeated inoculation by Jenner of his son, and its apparently disastrous results.

In March the following year, this unfortunate child was again inoculated with small-pox matter; without contracting the disease as far as appearances went; and no further notice is taken of the case; the results being deemed highly favourable to the cause of Vaccination In the second, volume however, of Dr. Jenner's memoirs, a reference to this same child is made, which seems to me to furnish material for very grave consideration. Dr. Barron there describes an interview he had with Jenner in his house at Berkly in 1809 under the following painful circumstances. "His eldest son Edward was then lying in the last stage of pulmonary consumption. He had repeated hæmorrhage from the lungs, and was then evidently approaching his end. *He had always been in delicate health, and had in some respects rather a defective understanding.*" That this deteriorated condition of body and mind was attributable to his original inoculation with swine-pox matter followed by eight subsequent contaminations with small pox matter, I think in the highest degree probable; because it is distinctly stated that Jenner after inoculating with swine-pox, introduced small-pox matter five or six times into the system "*without the slightest inflammation being excited in the part.*" This fact which appears to have been such a source of gratification at the time, to my mind involves a most serious question; namely, what evidence exists, or possibly could exist, to prove that the small-pox matter in place of making its exit from the system in the form of pustules on the skin, did not remain in the system and settle on the internal organs. The subsequent history of the child certainly favours the conclusion, and that pulmonary consumption was the disease developed.

Difficulties experienced by Jenner in completing his Vaccination researches.

It is stated in the memoirs already quoted from, that after the last inoculation of his son in March 1792,—"many years elapsed before he had an opportunity of completing his projected experiments in Vaccination and he encountered numerous difficulties in carrying on the preliminary part of his inquiry. In the first place he had found from his own observation, as well as from that of other medical gentlemen in the country, that what was commonly *called cow-pox*, was not a certain preventive of small-pox. This fact damped but did not extinguish his ardour. By prosecuting his investigation a little further, this difficulty was obviated He discovered that cows were subject to a variety of spontaneous eruptions on their teats; that they were all capable of communicating sores to the hands of the milkers, and that whatever sores were so produced was called in the dairy, cow-pox This was satisfactory information, and removed one great difficulty, but suggested a distinction between these diseases,—the one being called by him the true, the other the spurious cow-pox; the former possessing a specific power over the constitution, the other not. This impediment was scarcely removed before another of more formidable aspect arose, he learned that there were well authenticated instances to prove that when the *true* cow-pox broke out among the cattle at a dairy, and was communicated to the milkers, even they had subsequently had small pox. Tidings of this kind, which seemed to render further investigation useless, checked for a season his fond hopes; but resistance and difficulty only augmented his energy, and he resumed his labours with redoubled zeal. On the former occasion he discovered that there were two distinct affections, both vulgarly denominated cow-pox, and that the one gave protection while the other did not; but when he found that what he concluded to be the *true* cow-pox itself could not be depended on, he felt much perplexed. Most men would, at this stage, have abandoned the investigation in despair. It was not so with Jenner, he conceived that in such cases there must be some ascertainable cause for the deviation from the ordinary effects of the disease It occurred to him that the virus of the cow-pox itself, might have undergone some change whereby its specific virtues were lost; that in its deteriorated state, it may have been capable of producing a local disease upon the hand of the milker, but no such influence upon the constitution as is requisite to render the individual unsusceptible of small-pox contagion; so that the cow might one day communicate a genuine and efficacious preventive, and the next nothing but a local affection, which could exert no beneficial influence whatever on the constitution This most ingenious and forcible reasoning supported by analogies drawn from the well known properties of the virus of small pox itself received an ample confirmation from experience, and was the basis on which some of the fundamental rules for the practice of vaccination were founded It was ascertained that it was only in a certain state of the pustule that virus was afforded capable of imparting to the constitution its protecting powers; that matter taken after this period might excite a local disease, but not of such a sort as to render the individual proof against the effects of variolous contagion. Having proceeded thus far, all doubts respecting the propriety of attempting to propagate cow-pox by means of inoculation were at an end. Hitherto, he had only observed the casual disease (the pox as it was contracted from the cow) and investigated its laws; it yet remained to be proved whether it was possible to propagate the affection by artificial inoculation from one human being to another; and thereby at will, communicate security to all who were liable to small-pox. An opportunity occurred on the 14th May 1796, of *instituting this experiment*. Matter was taken from the hand of Sarah Nelmes who had been infected by her master's cows, and inserted by two superficial incisions into the arms of James Phipps, a healthy boy of about eight years old, He went through the disease apparently in a regular and satisfactory manner; but the most agitating part of the trial still remained to be performed It was needful to ascertain whether he was secure from the contagion of small-pox. This point so full of anxiety to Dr. Jenner, was fairly put to the issue on the first of the following July. Variolous matter, immediately taken from a pustule was carefully inserted by several punctures, but no disease followed."

First publication of his views.

Equine matter used by Jenner as a substitute for cow-pox.

From the period just mentioned, till the spring of 1798 Jenner's researches were interrupted by the disappearance of cow-pox from the dairies. It again showed itself, and he recommenced his inquiries; the result of them being giving to the public in a little work of 70 pages in June 1798, and was a record of 23 cases illustrative of cow-pox. The first 16 were examples of the disease as acquired by contagion from the cow, with the exception of one who had contracted the disease from the heel of a horse, and who afterwards resisted the contagion of small-pox; the remaining seven cases were regularly inoculated with the cow-pox, and in one of these (Jenners second son, an infant of 10 months old) no result followed, and the child was returned as not having received the infection When his work was first given to the public, he imagined that the matter secreted from the horses heel, was not a true preventive *of small-pox until it had become modified by* passing through the system of the cow; subsequent facts, however, satisfied him that matter from the horse, which had never undergone any change from passing through the constitution of the cow, "exhibited all the characters of, and afforded all the security which could be obtained from vaccine matter strictly so called." "So convinced was Jenner of the correctness of his conclusions on this point that he extensively employed matter from the horses heels as a substitute for the ordinary vaccine matters, and we find it stated by Dr Barron that subsequently to the year 1803. "Jenner was in the habit of using equine matter with complete success. He supplied myself and many of his medical friends from this source. He also transmitted it to Edinburgh where it produced the genuine cow-pox" Dr. Barron then goes on to relate a corroborative illustration which occurred in Paris in 1812.—"A coachman who had not had small-pox, and who dressed a horse affected with the *grease* had a crop of pustules on his hands, which resembled the vaccine. Two children were inoculated from these pustules, and the genuine vaccine was excited in both; from this stock many inoculations were effected, all possessing the proper character. A similar series of inoculations took place from another infant who was infected from one of the scabs taken from the pustules on the hand of the coachman."

Filthy sources from which vaccine matter has been taken.

One can hardly read a record of facts such as these without shuddering, to think that the matter taken from all these filthy sources of supply, may still, under the name of vaccine lymph, be circulating within the blood of the rising generation, more especially as it is the boast I believe of the Jennerian Vaccine Institution of London, that it has at the present day, the same lymph in circulation as Jenner used.

Jenner's views respecting the protective influence of Vaccination originally of a modified character.

In the first printed notice of Vaccination which Jenner submitted to the public he did not hint at the possibility of its ultimately exterminating the small-pox, nor does he even propose that the practice of inoculation with small-pox matter, which had been in vogue as a preventive since its introduction into England in 1721, through the exertions of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, should be abandoned He merely confined himself to suggesting the probability of its being useful in persons, who from family or other predisposition, might be supposed to be liable to take small-pox severely.

Opposition, which in the first instance vaccination met with.

This proposition at first met with great opposition, on the grounds chiefly that it was ingrafting on the human system a disease originating in the brute species. Soon, however, several medical men gave in their adherence to the new doctrine; others followed, and in a short time a strong impression in its favour began to spring up—so much so, that Jenner unfortunately threw off the prudent reserve manifested by him in his first publication, and loudly announced that cow-pox possessed powers adequate to the extirpation of small-pox from the earth. In May 1801, within three years after the first announcement of the discovery, he writes thus:—"It is now too manifest to admit of controversy, that the annihilation of small-pox, the most dreadful scourge of the human species must be the final result of this practice." "The brilliant prospect thus held out," says Dr. William Gregory † "added immeasurably at the time, and for many years afterwards to the splendour of Jenner's fame, but it has been the occasion of all the anxieties and disappointments since experienced; and it would perhaps have been better if the cause of Vaccination had been trusted to the more cautious statements put forth in Jenner's original essay."

The Jennerian theory of vaccination in reality a series of erroneous conclusion.

Thus it appears, if subjected to a really practical analysis, the theory of Vaccination resolves itself into a series of erroneous conclusions on *ignis fatuus* which Jenner pursued through life, and succeeded in grafting on the public mind already predisposed to its reception; from the analogous delusion of inoculation with which it had been affected for two thirds of a century previously—practices both of them in my humble opinion, originating in the popular error, countenanced and supported all along by the medical profession, that mankind generally is born with a natural susceptibility to small-pox, which sooner or later will make its attack, if not averted by recognising the constitutional debt due to the nature, and giving the disease in an artificial and modified form. As well might the same be alleged of cholera, diptheria, yellow fever, or any of the other plagues that travel in cycles, and prevail epidemically in different regions of the globe.

(To be continued.)

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* Timb's "Stories of Inventors and Discoverers' also Notes and Queries--page 278.

† Article on Vaccination in the Library of Medicine.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. THOMSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN. RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 20th November, 1859.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY. payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

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JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq
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THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

Shanghai, 13th February, 1857

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

2 Four-wheel Carriages, with Silver mounted Harness complete.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.
Hong-que, house adjoining HEARD & Co.'s Wharf.

tf Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

FOR SALE

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne. Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

At the North-China Herald Office,

BILLS OF LADING per Ship.
CHARTER PARTIES.
POWERS OF ATTORNEY, *and* WILLS
PROTESTS English and American.
COMPRADOR CHECK BOOKS.
SHIPPING ORDERS, in Book.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
Blank Forms of Custom-house PERMITS for Shipping and Landing Goods.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office,
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CHINESE CLASSICS with Prolegomena, Indices, &c. 2 vols.	$13 00
EASY LESSONS in MANDARIN,..	2 00
William's MAPS OF CHINA, $1 and	2 00
William's TONIC DICTIONARY,..	7.00
William's MIDDLE KINGDOM,....	5 00
CHINESE MISCELLANY on Silk Manufacture and Growth of Mulberry,	1.00
CHINESE & ENGLISH MEDICAL VOCABULARY,	0.30
CHINESE, FRENCH, ENGLISH & PORTUGUESE, BIBLES TESTAMENTS &c.	

HOUSES & LAND.

HANKOW.

TO be Sold Two or Three LOTS OF LAND suitable for Building Purposes and Registered in the British Consulate. Apply to

FRANK H. WILSON.

tf Hankow, July 4th, 1862.

TO BE LET.

From 1st January 1863; or with earlier possession, if required.

A SPACIOUS GODOWN with Dwelling Rooms above, and a stone Treasury, a large piece of vacant Land around and all well enclosed, bordering upon the Yang-tsze-kiang on the Han-yang side of the Han river.

The locality is a most healthful one, with a pleasing prospect.

Apply to
CRAVEN WILSON.

tf Hankow, 7th November, 1862.

HANKOW.

TO BE SOLD OR LET A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE possessing large GODOWN accommodation, situated on the Hankow River, with access of its own to the water. The Premises contain Office, Dining-room, 3 Bed-rooms and Bath-rooms, Tea room, Compradore's, and Servants' Rooms, and Stone Treasury.

Apply to
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 14th June, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

EUROPEAN Families residing in China are most respectfully informed that the Sisters of Charity have opened, in addition to their Day-School, a BOARDING SCHOOL for young Ladies.

The building recently raised on the Caine Road—to meet the wants of the Establishment—cannot be excelled for beauty of position; it commands a fine view of the whole harbour, and is ample and well ventilated.

The staff of teachers consists of twelve European Ladies, who, considering the great expenses parents are put to in sending their children home for educational purposes, and the pain of separation thereby occasioned, have come to the determination of opening this School which will be inferior to none in Europe; and entirely adequate to the wants of the gentry resident in China.

The courses will comprise English, French, Portuguese, Italian, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Music Vocal and Instrumental, Design, and all kinds of Needlework and Embroidery.

The fees will range from twelve to thirty dollars per month, in accordance with the number of accomplishments required by the pupil.

Full information may be had by corresponding with the Rev. Mother,

LUCY CUPIS,
Superioress of the Establishment.
Caine Road.

20de Hongkong, November, 1862.

[A programme of the BOYS' SCHOOL (now being enlarged) is about to be published. The mercantile system of education is to be developed in all its branches, in these schools.]

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY

E. HAWKINS, *Superintendent.*

THIS Company being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the OLD and NEW DOCKS give notice—

That the OLD or POINT DOCK is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The NEW or LOWER DOCK receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5. (one tael five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one Tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.

tf Shanghai, 10th February, 1862.

ASTOR HOUSE,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOTEL AT SHANGHAI.

AS a first-class FAMILY HOTEL, this house is unsurpassed, comprising every comfort and convenience, particularly for Gentlemen and Families travelling. The Cellar is replete with every description of the choicest Liquors

Elegant open and close Chairs to be had on application at the Office.

Hot and cold Baths always ready. Boats attached to the Hotel.

Terms moderate.

H. W. SMITH,
Proprietor.

tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HUGH MACLEAN and Mr. C. W. HALSTEAD have been dismissed from and are no longer Members of the said Company, and that Mr. MACQUEEN, Apprentice, has also been dismissed.

By Order of the Board of Management.

We, the Undersigned, hereby give notice for general information that we will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by the above-named Messrs. MACLEAN, HALSTEAD, or MACQUEEN.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Canton Insurance Office.
DENT & Co.,
Agents, Union Insurance Society.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

LEA & PERRINS having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the name of L. & P. FORGED: they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their rights, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

⁂ Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, Worcester, England; Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

29ma London 19th October, 1861.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room,	.... Tls. 2.0.0	a day.
,, Officers do.	.... ,, 1.5.0	,,
,, General Wards,	.... ,, 1.0.0	,,

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
DR. BOONE, *Visiting Surgeon.*
JAMES GYE, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary. Medicine chests &c.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having a supply of PILES, TIMBER and other material suitable for Wharf-building, a Steam-pile-driving apparatus and an experienced Wharf-builder to superintend the same is prepared to furnish plans and estimates of cost, also to enter into contracts for the erection of Wharves.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.
Hong-que, house adjoining HEARD & Co.'s Wharf.

tf Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
SHANGHAI AGENCY.

THE Bank buys and sell bills on LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, FOOCHOW, and HANKOW.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are kept, but no Interest is allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received at the following rates of Interest:—

If lodged for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 9 months certain 5 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 12 months certain 7 per cent per annum.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. *to* 4 P.M.; on Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., after which times respectively, no business of any kind will be transacted.

H. HOWE WIGGINS,
Agent.

tf Shanghai, 1st August, 1861.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central-Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition,

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

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WHOLESALE ONLY.

MARINE SURVEYOR.

I HAVE this day established myself as MARINE SURVEYOR at this Port; Orders left at THOS. HUNT & Co., will be promptly attended to.

CHAS. J. LOVETT,
Late Surveyor for "New York and" Philadelphia Insurance Offices" at San Francisco.

With reference to the above, notice is hereby given that CHARLES J. LOVETT has this day been appointed MARINE SURVEYOR for the United States Consulate Court.

G. F. SEWARD,
U. S. Consul.

tf Shanghai, 26th June, 1862.

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the 30th of June, 1862, the LOCAL INSURANCE OFFICES will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by other Pilots than those licensed by the Board of Management of the said Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents Canton Insurance Office.
DENT & Co.,
Agents Union Insurance Society.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment have the largest sale of any Medicine in the World. The Pills are the finest purifiers and regenerators of the blood ever known. They speedily correct all disorders of the Liver and Stomach, are invaluable in cases of Dysentery, and, as a general Family Medicine, have no equal.

The Ointment will cure any old wound, sore or ulcer, even if of twenty years' standing, and in all cases of skin diseases, however malignant, such as lepra, scurvy, itch, and all other annoying irritations of the skin it may be relied upon as a perfect cure; indeed for all external complaints it stands unrivalled throughout the World. These famous Remedies can be obtained of all Patent Medicine Vendors in Siam, Peking, Hongkong, Shanghai, and in fact throughout the whole of China, India, and the Islands of the Oriental Archipelago, with copious directions affixed to each pot or box in Chinese (or any other language), and at a very reasonable price.

J. LLEWELLYN & Co.
Shanghai Medical Hall,
Sole Agents for Shanghai.

September 1st 1862.

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PETER PRITCHARD, (Successor to the late GEN. SIR WM. CONGREVE, Bart), manufactures every description of Ammunition. —Musket, Enfield and Pistol Ball cartridges; Portfires, Quill tubes, &c.

Manufacturer to the Honorable East India *Company, and principal foreign Governments.* Established 1819.

Works—West Ham Abbey, Stratford, Essex, E. Office—14 London Street, City E.C.

Agent in Shanghai—S. MOSSMAN.

25ap—63

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

CAPITAL £500,000.
SHANGHAI BRANCH.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS on which no Commission is charged, opened with Firms or Individuals.

Fixed Deposits received at Interests.

The Bank draws on:—

London and County Bank, London,
National Bank of Scotland and Branches,
Provincial Bank of Ireland and Branches,
and on
Bombay, Calcutta, and Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 16th May, 1862.

NOTICE

THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, are willing to make PURCHASES of such useful or ornamental, BIRDS, ANIMALS, and FISH, landed in Melbourne, as may meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year 1861, will be given to any one (unconnected with *The Argus* or *Yeoman* newspaper) who, within the year ending 31st October, 1862, shall INTRODUCE into the colony the most valuable or interesting ANIMAL, BIRD, or FISH, in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.

The decision to rest with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, subject to the ratification of the Editor of *The Argus.*

Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, before the 1st of December, 1862. 29le

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. BUXEY,

Sailmaker,
Custom House Road.
A FEW DOORS FROM THE BUND.

Flags, Tents and Awnings,
Made to Order.

14fe Shanghai, November 10th, 1862.

GEORGE WHITFIELD,

Civil Engineer & Architect.
YEU-HAN.

tf November 7th, 1862.

MR. EDWARD LAWRANCE,

Practitioner in Law and Notary Public.

Office at Messrs. BRADWELL BLOOR & Co., Park Lane, opposite the *North-China Herald* Office.

Office hours from 10 till 4.

tf Shanghai, 15th March, 1862.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

S. C. WOODRUFF,

Shipchandler, storekeeper, and General Agent.
THE BUND, HONG-QUE,
SHANGHAI.

my-63 May 10th, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD BYRNE,

Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.
OFFICE IN PARK LANE,
Adjoining the "Shanghai Medical Hall," near the Bund.

tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

Wm. DATO & Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.

tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Shandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

W. M. MORGAN & CO.,

Brokers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers,
D'AGUILAR STREET,
HONGKONG.

tf

E. C. KIRBY & Co.,

Ship Chandlers, Druggists, and Auctioneers.
BREAD AND BISCUITS BAKERS.
NINGPO.

tf May 25, 1861.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Dec. 5	Appellina	B. brig	303	Weighill	Cardiff	June 5	Coals	Harkort and Co
.. 5	Imina Brons	Ha. bk	456	Muller	Fuchau	Nov 23	General	Siemssen and Co
.. 5	Fawn	B. brig	154	Ryan	Hakodadi		do	Blain, Tate and Co
.. 5	General Michiels	Du. bk	381	Wilde	Nagasaki		Sundries	T. Kroes and Co
.. 5	Mary Capen	A. schr	195	Savory				Dow and Co
.. 6	Spray	A. schr	255	Friend	Fuchau	Nov 27	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 6	Persévérant	Fr. brig	221	Doucet	Nagasaki	.. 23	do	Vaucher, Frères
.. 6	Hound	A. ship	713	Nash	Fuchau	.. 23	do	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 6	Queen Hortense	B. bark		Cochrane	Swansea	May 26	Coals	Order
.. 6	Amelie	Fr. bk		Droulin	Sydney	Oct 8	do	Order
.. 6	Hellespont	A. str.	330	Pillnet	Hankow			Howard and Co
.. 6	Madras	B. ship	1380	Lewers	Hankow			Howard and Co
.. 6	Sirius	Sal. bk	280	Young	Put back			A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 6	Wessel [H M	str.		Haywood	Tientsin	Dec 2		
.. 6	Argus	B str.	161	Day	Chefoo	.. 3		Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 6	Don Pedro II.	A. bark		Lewis	Taku		General	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 6	Cora	A. bark	403	Candler	N. Yorks. Ma'la	July 1	do	H. Fogg and Co
.. 6	Cubang	B. bark	367	Smith	Amoy	Nov 8	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 7	Lord Raglan	B. ship	477	Gillespie	Sunderland	June 16	Coals	Order
.. 7	Esk	B. ship	404	Truscott	Hakodadi	Nov 18	General	Dent and Co
.. 7	Fortune	A. ship	651	Hansen	Hongkong	Oct 21	Rice, &c	Order
.. 7	Fire Dart	A. str.	678	Armstrong	Hankow	Dec 3		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 7	William the Fourth	B. str.	77	Robertson	Put back			A. Ellissen and Co
.. 8	Congo	Ha. bk	230	Dinse	Sydney	Oct 20	Coals	Order
.. 8	Raphael	B. ship	390	Mowat	Sunderland	June 21	do	Order
.. 8	Glendower	B bark	317	Walshaw	Hongkong	Nov 23	General	Lindsay and Co
.. 8	Manila [H M	str.		Smith	Taku	Dec 3		
.. 8	Surprise	A. str.	195	Pendleton	Hankow	.. 1		Russell and Co
.. 8	Express	B. str.	290	Castilla	Kiukiang	.. 5		Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 8	John T. Wright	A. str.	369	Bennett	H'kow, K'kian	.. 1, 4		Howard and Co
.. 8	Paysan	A. str	47	Cartwright	Ningpo			Wheelock and Co
.. 8	Fei-ma	B. str.	121	Buckland	do			Moses and Co
.. 9	Isabella Ridley	B. bark	316	Watson	Fuchau	Nov 13	Spars	Chapman, King and Co
.. 9	City of Durham	B. bark	376	Blacklock	do	.. 23	do	Gibb Livingston and Co
.. 9	Anna	Old. bk	260	Schülken	Hongkong	.. 21	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 9	Melrose	B bark	286	Hislu	Whampoa	.. 17	do	Order
.. 9	China	Ha sch		Segreiff	Taiwan	.. 23	do	Order
.. 9	Contest	A. str.	194	Osborne	Tientsin	Dec 5		Russell and Co
.. 9	Carthage	B. str.	500	James	Hongkong			Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 9	Lee Moon	B. str.	181	Grange	Yokohama	.. 3		Fletcher and Co
.. 9	Fire Cracker	A. str.	1010	Johnson	Hankow			Lindsay and Co
.. 9	Istamboul	B. ship	1007		Hongkong	Nov 17	Rice	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 9	Illawarra	B. str.	166	Torckler	Ningpo			A. Ellissen and Co
.. 10	Emma	old. sch	167	Bunje	Swatow	.. 12	General	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 10	Curlew	A. schr	227	Chapman	Manila	.. 1	do	Frazar and Co
.. 10	Nora Creina	B. str.	93	Thomas	Ningpo	Dec 8		Johnson and Co
.. 10	Mischief	B. bark	298	Walsh	Cardiff	June 25	Coals	Order
.. 10	Bhering	A. bark	370	Moyse	Nagasaki	Dec 6	General	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 10	Orinoco	Ha. bk	200	Kröll	Hongkong	Oct 20	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 11	Nim-hok-hoin	B. bark	250	Roberts	Singapore	.. 4	do	Order
.. 11	[illegible]							

DEPARTURES.

From the anchorage.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Dec. 4	Nanzing	B. str.	419	Gibson	Ningpo	Ballast	Harkort and Co
.. 5	Wm. Pustau	Pru. bk	344	Pedersen	Hongkong	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 5	Nora Creina	B. str	93	Thomas	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Johnson and Co
.. 5	Creole	Bre. bk	382	Sidney	Chefoo	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
.. 5	Corriemulzie	B. ship	600	Whyte	Fuchau	Silk, &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 5	Danube	A. ship	950	Widden	Hongkong	Cotton	Russell and Co
.. 5	Helenslee	B. ship	800	Brown	London	Tea, &c.	Birley, Worthington and Co
.. 5	Rover	A. bark	358	Hunt	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Frazar and Co
.. 5	Mingen	B. schr	123	Johnson	Ningpo	Powder	Edward Eaton
.. 5	Emperor	B. str	100	Tod	Kanagawa	Ballast	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
.. 6	Fenella	B. str.	179	Shaw	K'gawa & N'saki	do	Barnes Dallas
.. 6	Fei-ma	B. str.	121	Buckland	Ningpo	Opium	Moses and Co
.. 6	Island Queen	B. str	129	Stocks	Taku	do	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 6	Po-Yang	A. str.	828	Briggs	Hankow	Sun., &c	Olyphant and Co
.. 6	Ceylon	B. brig	360	Bulley	Manila	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 6	Landrick	B. brig			Kanagawa		Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 6	Homer	A. bark	750	Rowe	Hongkong	Cotton	Frazar and Co
.. 6	Oxus	B. ship	536	Smith	Fuchau	Sun., &c	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 6	Julia G. Tyler	A. ship	818	Cooper	do	Original	Frazar and Co
.. 6	W. Eggerts	Du. bg	249	Faber	Nagasaki	Sun., &c	T. Kroes and Co
.. 7	Cadiz	B. str	181	Hazelwood	Hongkong *	Silk, &c	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. 7	Cosmopolite	B. str.	559	Campbell	Hankow	C'ton, &c	Dent and Co
.. 8	Shantung	A. str.	363	Armstrong	H'k'ow & Ports	Op., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 8	Chusan	B. str.	529	Buncombe	Hankow	Original	Cowie and Co
.. 8	Siemen	B. str	500	Hutchinson	do	Sun., &c.	Barnes Dallas
.. 8	Waratah	B. str	256	Buckland	Ningpo	Op., &c.	Moses and Co
.. 8	Lotus	B. str.	461	Lobnitz	do	Ballast	Hogg Brothers
.. 8	Iris	Da. bg	225	Jedsen	Amoy	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 8	Tasso	B. bark	264	Holmesood	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 8	Emma	B. schr	110	West	Ningpo	do	Master
.. 8	Samuel Adams	A. ship	1178	Gay	Callao	Ballast	Frazar and Co
.. 8	Europa	A. ship	746	Griffiths	Hongkong	C'ton, &c	Russell and Co
.. 9	Ta-kiang	A. str.	308	Sanford	Taku & Chefoo	Sun., &c	Olyphant and Co
.. 9	Jeddo	B. str	419	Wright	Kanagawa	Re-expts.	Barnes Dallas
.. 9	Annette	B str.	558	Jones	Ningpo	Ballast	Hogg Brothers
.. 9	Pioneer	Sin. bk	411	Pulaski	Amoy	C'ton, &c	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. —	Sarah	B. str.	160	Cardyn	Ningpo, Amoy	Sundries	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 10	Palmerston	B. ship	894	Leagrove	Liverpool	C'ton, &c	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 10	Lebanon	B. ship	717	Hamilton	Liverpool	Cotton	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 10	Rajah	B. str	390	Catto	Hankow	Sun., &c.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 10	Bengal	A. ship	920	Melville	Fuchau	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 10	Emily Banning	A. bark	282	McKinney	San Francisco	Re-expts	Russell and Co
.. 10	Fei-ma	B. str.	121	Buckland	Ningpo	do	Moses and Co
.. 10	Rheine	Han. bk	380	Appel	H'kong & W'poa	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 10	Delaware	A. bark	300	Grey	Fuchau	Ballast	Thos. Hunt and Co
.. 11	Esmeralda	Ha. bk	360	Polak	Hongkong	Cotton	Siemssen and Co
.. 11	Chloris	Da. bg	139	Lund	Taiwan		Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 11	Thorwaldsen	Da. bg	139	Christensen	Amoy	Ballast	Harkort and Co
.. 11	Fidelio	Ha. bk	350	Hanschild	Whampoa	Cotton	Siemssen and Co
.. 11	Sir Charles Forbes	B. str	138	Moores	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 11	Wyoming [U S	str.		McDougal	Fuchau		
.. 11	Cricket						

* With Mails

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